

Information Alert

Inside this issue:

ARTICLE ALERT

Highlight Documents	1
U.S.-Pakistan Relations	2
Democracy and Global Issues	2
International Security	5
Economic Security and Trade	8
U.S. Society and Values	9
Book Alert	9
Video Alert	11

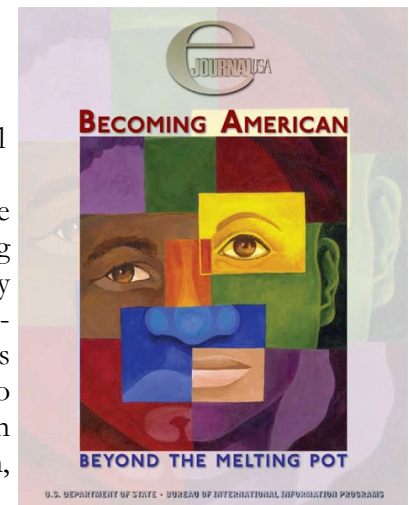
7-1/H

BECOMING AMERICAN: Beyond the Melting Pot

eJournal USA, Vol. 15, No. 9, Department of State.

<http://www.america.gov/publications/ejournalusa.html>

The United States is a nation of immigrants. The United States is often referred to as the “Great Melting Pot,” a metaphor that connotes the blending of many cultures, languages and religions to form a single national identity. This issue of eJournal USA examines how long-time residents and newcomers are learning to understand one another and live peaceably together in three U.S. communities: Marshalltown, Iowa; Beaverton, Oregon; and Louisville, Kentucky.



What's New

Like. Write. Tag. And “Win a Handycam!”

In March, we encourage our Facebook fans to join our Women’s History Month contest. Write about a Pakistani woman who has influenced you and tell us why. Simply write a “note” tagging 20 of your friends. The grand prize winner will receive a new Handycam and 5 runner-ups will receive Embassy gifts! Request your FB friends to participate in the contest by joining our page. Read more here: <http://www.facebook.com/pakistan.usembassy>

7-2/H

FEATURE: Listening to Each Other, Across the World

By Kelly Daniel

America.gov, January 21, 2011.

No matter the language being spoken, the message sounds the same. “All nationalities have the same big wish for their children,” a Central Asian mother says. “That they will be better than us, live better than us, be smarter, more beautiful. That is the most important thing.” Empowering women and girls is a cornerstone of U.S. policy and development initiatives, and is central to U.S. contributions to meet the United Nations’ Millennium Development Goals, Obama administration officials said.



U.S.—PAKISTAN RELATIONS

7-3/UP

CAUGHT IN THE MUDDLE: America's Pakistan Strategy

By Paul Staniland

Washington Quarterly, Vol. 34, No. 1, Winter 2010/2011, pp.133-148.

The article analyzes the relationship of the U.S. with Pakistan, focusing on the policies pursued by the administration of U.S. President Barack Obama. Complicating factors such as the relationship between Pakistan's civil authorities and its military, the U.S. relationship with India, which is hostile to Pakistan, and the extent to which the U.S. requires Pakistan's assistance in winding down its involvement in the Afghan War are analyzed. It is argued that the U.S. should focus on requiring Pakistan and India to settle their differences, in order to achieve more productive results from its involvement with both countries.

7-4/UP

PAKISTAN AND AMERICA

By Fouad Ajami

Policy Review, Vol. 164, December 2010, pp.27-42.

In the wake of recent events, author states that Pakistan is both an enemy and an ally of American power, with its security services engaged in a deadly double game. National societies can make their way through all sorts of minefields. Outsiders needn't overdo the panic over Pakistan. For all the dysfunctions of its politics, this is a country with a sophisticated middle class, vibrant media, and a judiciary on guard as to its prerogatives.

DEMOCRACY AND GLOBAL ISSUES

7-5/DGI

THE INSIDE PAGES: An Analysis of the Pakistani Press

By Hijab Shah

CSIS, December 9, 2010.

http://csis.org/files/publication/sam_148.pdf

Pakistan's press enjoys a wide measure of freedom, though unofficial norms backed up by informal pres-

sure restrict criticism of the Pakistan Army. The Urdu press provides a window on the views available to a mass audience in Pakistan that should worry U.S. policymakers. Compared to the more elite-oriented English press, the Urdu newspapers are more domestically oriented and more antigovernment. Opinion pieces present over-the-top, fiery criticisms of the United States and India and recycle dramatic conspiracies in terms that make them appear as fact. This snapshot underlines the urgent need for a public diplomacy approach that will humanize the outsized and diabolical image of the United States that is daily fare for most Pakistanis.

7-6/DGI

ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE: Facing the Consequences

Economist, Vol. 397, No. 8710, November 27-December 12, 2010, pp. 85-88.

Even with global successes in limiting carbon emissions, the world will still be a significantly warmer place at the end of this century than it was at the start of the industrial revolution. Along with efforts to reduce emissions, the world must also look for ways to live with global warming. Analysts who have long been arguing that more work needs to be done on adapting to climate change "are starting to see their day in the uncomfortably hot sun," note the authors. They say that even if such measures cannot protect everyone from harm caused by climate change, "it does not mean that they should be ignored -- on the contrary, they are sorely needed."

7-7/DGI

ASSERTING RELIGIOUS TEXT IN MODERN WORLD: Muslim Friday Khutbahs

By Mazen Hashem

The American Journal of Islamic Social Sciences, Vol. 27, No. 4, pp. 1-32.

The *Khutbah* delivered each Friday in mosques an important facet of the Muslims' religious imagination. Islam, being an ultra-scriptural religion, requires that those who deliver this sermon, the *Khutbah*, engage in a wide range of creative handling of texts. This discourse analysis study, which analyzes two years' worth of *khutbahs* delivered in Southern California, focuses on three interrelated dimensions of *khutbahs*; how certain texts assert their authority, the different approaches to contextualizing the text, and how texts are

reinterpreted in the face of the challenges of modernity.

7-8/DGI

DESIGNING SOCIAL MEDIA POLICY FOR GOVERNMENT

By Jana Hrdinova and Natalie Helbig

The Brookings Institution, January 2011.

Government agencies in the United States and around the world are increasingly looking to leverage social media to improve the quality of government services and enable greater citizen engagement. One central challenge that has emerged is the blurring line between the three types of social media use by government employees, namely agency use, professional use, and personal use. In this publication, the Center for Technology in Government at the University at Albany draws on its research on social media to clarify these different use types and why they matter for designing social media policy.

7-9/DGI

FOREIGN AID: An Introduction to U.S. Programs and Policy

By Curt Tarnoff and Marian Leonardo Lawson

Congressional Research Service, February 2010.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R40213.pdf>

Foreign assistance is a fundamental component of the international affairs budget and is viewed by many as an essential instrument of U.S. foreign policy. Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, foreign aid has increasingly been associated with national security policy. U.S. foreign aid policy has developed around three primary rationales: national security, commercial interests, and humanitarian concerns. These broad rationales are the basis for the myriad objectives of U.S. assistance, including promoting economic growth, reducing poverty, improving governance, expanding access to health care and education, promoting stability in conflictive regions, promoting human rights, strengthening allies, and curbing illicit drug production and trafficking.

7-10/DGI

FREEDOM.GOV

By Evgeny Morozov

Foreign Policy, No. 184, Jan/Feb 2011, pp. 34-35.

A year ago this January, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton took the stage at Washington's Newseum to

tout an idea that her State Department had become very taken with: the Internet's ability to spread freedom and democracy. Call it the Internet Freedom Agenda: the notion that technology can succeed in opening up the world where offline efforts have failed. Today, foreign governments see the writing on the virtual wall. Democratic and authoritarian states alike are now seeking "information sovereignty" from American companies, especially those perceived as being in bed with the US government. The Internet is far too valuable to become an agent of Washington's digital diplomats.

7-11/DGI

GLOBAL AGING AND THE CRISIS OF THE 2020s

By Neil Howe and Richard Jackson

Current History, January 2011. Vol. 110, No. 732, pp. 20-25.

According to the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor's 2007 survey of 53 countries, new business start-ups in high-income countries are heavily tilted toward the young. Although it would be fair to point out that such change usually presents opportunities as well as dangers, his basic point is incontestable: According to new projections by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Group of 7 industrialized nations' share of the Group of 20 leading economies' total GDP will fall from 72 percent in 2009 to 40 percent in 2050.

7-12/DGI

GLOBALIZATION AND THE PROBLEM OF EVIL

By Alan Sorensen

Current History, Vol. 110, No. 732, January 2011, pg 3.

For believers in progress, the paradox is explained in part by the tendency of short-term developments to obscure long-term trends, and by the ability of narrow but influential interests to delay general advancement. aging idols and retrograde actors - among them auto-crats, religious fanatics, Luddites, militarists, science-deniers, xenophobes, ultranationalists, and above all elites fearful of losing wealth or power - succeed here or there, and in the short term, in resisting the promulgation of freedoms, economic reform, and peace. The danger that China will instigate wars or attempt militarily to occupy other nations has to be considered small in light of a global dwindling of interstate con-

flicts. This danger, such as it is, hardly stems from the rising power's success.

7-13/DGI

THE GOOD NEWS ABOUT GAS

By John Deutch

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 90, No. 1, January/February 2011, pp. 82-93.

Good news about energy is rare. Energy use and its cost are rising worldwide, most countries remain dependent on oil imports, and little progress has been made toward curbing climate change. So the world should take notice of the recent dramatic increase in estimates of unconventional sources of natural gas in North America and elsewhere, perhaps the greatest shift in energy-reserve estimates in the last half century. In the past few years, thanks to technological advances, vast amounts of natural gas -- particularly gas trapped in underground shale basins -- have become economically viable.

7-14/DGI

A MUTINY GROWS IN PUNJAB

By Anatol Lieven

The National Interest, No. 112, March/April 2011, pp. 15-25.

"U.S. strategy toward Pakistan is focused on trying to get Islamabad to give serious help to Washington's campaign against the Afghan Taliban. By contrast, preserving the Pakistani state and containing the terrorist threat to the West from Pakistan is a permanent vital interest not only of the U.S. military and political establishments but of every American citizen. the removal of the hated American presence, and the end of U.S. attacks inside Pakistan, would greatly diminish impulses to radicalize in that country, especially if the United States can help develop that state economically."

7-15/DGI

OBAMA'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS:

Top Five Commitments for a Free, Secure, and Prosperous America

By James Carafano and others

The Heritage Foundation, January 24, 2011.

<http://www.heritage.org/>

When President Barack Obama takes the podium to deliver his State of the Union address on January 25, he has an opportunity to turn the page on a foreign

policy and national security agenda. The Obama Doctrine, which guided the first two years of his Administration, put a premium on downplaying American sovereignty, peddling the virtues of "soft power," and cheerleading for a more restrained and humbled America. The President's approach has proven to be far short of what is needed to keep the nation safe, free, and prosperous. It is time for a new doctrine-- and new priorities.

7-16/DGI

PAKISTANI POP

By Kamila Shamsie

Wilson Quarterly, Vol. 35, No. 1, Winter 2011, pp. 87-87.

A summary is presented of the article "Pop Idols" by Kamila Shamsie in the Autumn 2010 issue of "Granta." The author discusses the development of popular music in her home country of Pakistan, where the 1987 hit song "Dil Dil Pakistan" by the band Vital Signs launched modern Pakistani youth culture. Also discussed are the effects of Islamization in the country.

7-17/DGI

THE POLITICAL POWER OF SOCIAL MEDIA

By Clay Shirky

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 90, No. 1, January/February 2011, pp. 28-41.

Since the rise of the Internet in the early 1990s, the world's networked population has grown from the low millions to the low billions. Over the same period, social media have become a fact of life for civil society worldwide, involving many actors -- regular citizens, activists, nongovernmental organizations, telecommunications firms, software providers, governments. This raises an obvious question for the U.S. government: How does the ubiquity of social media affect U.S. interests, and how should U.S. policy respond to it?

7-18/DGI

POPULATION 7 BILLION

By Robert Kunzig

National Geographic, Vol. 219, No. 1, January 2011, pp. 32+.

Kunzig notes that the world's population will soon reach seven billion, with more than 95% of that population growth occurring in developing countries. while wealthy nations are currently using the most resources,

emerging economies are catching up fast. This is the first in a series of in-depth stories that National Geographic will run in 2011 on population. In this first segment, the author, environment editor for the magazine, sketches out a natural history of population. The challenges associated with population growth seem endless: poverty, food and water supply, world health, climate change, deforestation, and fertility rates. Kunzig notes that there has been concern about population pressures, since the first papers on demography were written in the 17th century. Over 300 years later, says Kunzig, “we are still grappling with the outcome of People v. Planet”, but the real problem is not overpopulation but poverty.

7-19/DGI

WOULD MORE EDUCATION REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT AND INCOME INEQUALITY?

By Daniel Indiviglio

Atlantic Monthly, Vol. 307, No. 1, January 17, 2011.

Would more education reduce unemployment and income inequality in the United States? The author, associate editor at Atlantic and former investment banker, does not agree; he believes that the unemployment problem is cyclical, not structural. The current situation is simply that there aren't enough job openings; but most of today's unemployed will eventually find jobs with their current skills once the economy recovers. As for wage inequality, most of that can be attributed to a small handful of people who have become wealthy, thanks to modern communications, marketing and technology. But for everyone else, incomes have not changed much. Education has little to do with this, as a college degree, or even an advanced degree, does not guarantee a high income.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

7-21/IS

ARMS SALES FOR INDIA

By Sunil Dasgupta and Stephen P. Cohen

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 90, No. 2, March/April, pp. 22-26.

Much has been made of U.S. President Barack Obama's pledge to support India's push for a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council, which was offered during his November trip to India,

but the real story from his visit was its implications for bilateral military trade. The article discusses bilateral military cooperation between the United States of America and the India.

7-22/IS

THE ASIAN CENTURY? NOT QUITE YET

By Joshua Kurlantzick

Current History, Vol. 110, No. 732, January 2011, pp. 2631.

Major Asian powers like India, China, and Japan still seem as likely to go to war with each other as to work together to create common institutions. The White House has noted in many forums, public and private, that Southeast Asian nations desire a continued American military presence in the region, and that Southeast Asian states view the United States as a more honest broker than China in addressing contentious regional issues.

7-23/IS

THE CHANGING PAKISTAN ARMY OFFICER CORPS

By Fair C Christine and Shuja Nawaz

Journal of Strategic Studies, Vol. 31, No. 1, February 2011, pp. 63-94.

The Pakistan Army elicits many concerns about terrorism, nuclear and the coherence of the state. However, very little is actually known about this institution. This article mobilizes unique data to address one important facet: the Army's geographical recruitment base. We find that the Pakistan Army has been successful at expanding the geographical recruitment base while some groups (namely those who are native to Sindh) remain highly under-represented. We also find that the officer corps is increasingly coming from urban areas. We conclude with a discussion of the implications of these important shifts subject to the limitations of our data.

7-24/IS

COPING WITH A FAILING PAKISTAN

By Stephen P. Cohen

Brookings Institution, 23 February 2011.

<http://www.brookings.edu>

As a state and a nation Pakistan has been in trouble for many years, but both now seem to be in a downward spiral. As a recent Brookings study observed, it is very difficult to predict Pakistan's short-term future, or the impact on its neighbors, let alone the wider in-

ternational community. The present policy of focusing on internal stability while encouraging Pakistani cooperation on Afghanistan and good relations with India is probably optimal, although it is unlikely alone to bring about Pakistan's domestic transformation. These policies will not succeed unless Pakistanis, notably in the army, soon come to terms with their decaying state, rising radicalism, feeble economy and a waning spirit of national identity.

7-25/IS

FRENEMIES FOREVER

By Steve LeVine

Foreign Policy, No. 184; January/February 2011, pp. 31-33.

Over the past decade, the American public has been presented with the case against Saudi Arabia, and it's a damning indictment: oil, terrorism, fundamentalist Islam, human rights. Pres Barack Obama has spoken of the need to get off Middle East oil so that America is no longer beholden to the whims of oil-rich dictators. Former CIA director R. James Woolsey and others argue that petroleum profits fuel terrorism and fundamentalist interpretations of Islam. In the first eight months of 2010, the US got about 11% of its oil imports from the kingdom, making it the country's third-largest supplier. Imports have fallen in recent years, but US dependence on Saudi oil is not going to dry up anytime soon. Beyond al Qaeda, the US and Saudi Arabia share a host of common enemies, most notably the Saudis' Persian Gulf rival Iran.

7-26/IS

HOW AL QAEDA WORKS

By Leah Farrall

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 90, No. 2, March/April 2011, pp. 128-138.

Despite nearly a decade of war, al Qaeda is stronger today than when it carried out the 9/11 attacks. Before 2001, its history was checkered with mostly failed attempts to fulfill its most enduring goal: the unification of other militant Islamist groups under its strategic leadership. However, since fleeing Afghanistan to Pakistan's tribal areas in late 2001, al Qaeda has founded a regional branch in the Arabian Peninsula and acquired franchises in Iraq and the Maghreb. Today, it has more members, greater geographic reach, and a level of ideological sophistication and influence it lacked ten years ago.

7-27/IS

LESS THAN ZERO

By Josef Joffe and James W. Davis

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 90, No. 1, January/February 2011, pp. 7-13.

The article discusses the nuclear disarmament movement Global Zero, focusing on its odds for success, which are said to be slim at best. It is argued that national interests will inevitably stymie any attempts at worldwide nuclear disarmament, but it is still necessary to critique such initiatives, as they could lead to catastrophic mistakes in nuclear strategy. The Global Zero project is said to include many respected political figures. However, the theory that a reduction in existing weapons will cause states such as North Korea or Iran to abandon their nuclear ambitions is characterized as dangerously naive.

7-28/IS

PAKISTAN AND THE BOMB

By Bruce Riedel

Brookings Institution, February 11, 2011.

<http://www.brookings.edu/>

Pakistan has the fastest growing nuclear arsenal in the world. The arsenal is well protected, concealed and dispersed. The Pakistani army makes every effort to deny information about the locations of its weapons out of fear of any falling into enemy hands, especially American hands. The army is ready to use its nukes to defend their country, holding onto the national deterrent against any foreign threat.

7-29/IS

PAKISTAN'S COUNTERTERRORISM STRATEGY: Separating Friends from Enemies

By Ayesha Siddiqi

Washington Quarterly, Vol. 34, No. 1, Winter 2010/2011, pp. 149-162.

The article presents analyzes the politics and government of Pakistan, focusing on its counterterrorism strategy and its relationship to the Afghan War. The country is said to suffer from internal contradictions. These include its need to fight the Taliban in its Federally Administered Tribal Areas while maintaining partnerships with some of the militant forces in the region, and opposing India's influence in Afghanistan, while trying to maintain a positive relationship with the U.S. The dominance of Pakistan's army, which has almost

complete control of the country's counterterrorism policies, is said to be counterproductive.

7-30/IS

A SEPARATE PEACE

By Bernard Avishai

New York Times Magazine, Feb 13, 2011, pp. 37-43.

Arab world have riveted and moved many Americans, who have visions of democracy sweeping through northern Africa and the Middle East. Yet amid the turmoil are opportunities, not the least of which is precisely the chance to end the Israeli occupation and found a Palestinian state. Here, Avishai discusses a growing price of the US for the current impasse between Israel and Palestine and the continuing occupation of Palestinian lands, for which Americans receive much of the blame.

7-31/IS

TERRORISM: WHY CATEGORIES MATTER

By Matthew Waxman

Terrorism and Political Violence, Vol. 23, No. 1, January 2011, pp. 19-22.

Legal scholars have been grappling with the classification of terrorist acts as a result of the 2001 attacks on the U.S. and others across the globe since then. On the question of whether terrorist attacks a crime or an act of war, the answers often depend on how a nation defines terrorism, which defines how terrorists will be dealt with. Waxman, Columbia Law School professor, warns that, before nations attempt to rush into redesigning their legal architecture, a number of difficult questions need to be addressed.

7-32/IS

U.S.-TALIBAN TALKS

By Steve Coll

The New Yorker, Vol. 87, No. 2; February 28, 2011, pp. 17-18.

Although the Taliban's record is nothing like Al Qaeda's, they have aided international terrorism; in 2000, for example, they facilitated the escape of the murderous hijackers of an Indian Airlines passenger plane. As Hillary Clinton indicated, the morality of talking to them at all, given their history of violence and repression, is debated within the Administration, as it is within the Afghan government. But in both countries there is also hope for an honorable path to

end the war.

7-33/IS

WELCOME TO THE POST-WESTERN WORLD

By Stephen F Szabo

Current History, Vol. 110, No. 732, January 2011, pp. 9-13.

Prosperity would trump nationalism and war. Backing up these positive trends was the power of a benign hegemon, the United States. The key elements of this new system will include a decline in America's power and ability to exercise world leadership; a rapid increase in China's relative power, but without an accompanying willingness or ability to take on global responsibilities; a decline in the international importance of Europe, including Russia; the growing autonomy of regional actors and of regional security dynamics; and the danger that non-state actors pose to the security of large urban centers.

7-34/IS

THE WAY OUT OF AFGHANISTAN

By Ahmed Rashid

New York Review of Books, Vol. 58, No. 1, January 13, 2011.

Journalist and Taliban expert Rashid puts the Afghan war in the perspective of possibilities in the light of inter-tribal and regional politics. Rashid writes that a number of factors must be addressed for a productive transition to occur, such as widespread poverty and illiteracy; once-dominant Pashtuns are now faced with more diverse tribes in important positions, creating friction; and Pakistan's and Iran's long record of interference in Afghanistan. He notes that the Taliban also want to talk in neutral territory. Rashid offers a 10-point approach to peace that involves international, regional and Afghan participants.

7-35/ES**THE ECONOMIST'S GUIDE TO CRIME BUSTING****By Philip J. Cook and Jens Ludwig****Wilson Quarterly, Vol. 35, No. 1, Winter 2011, pp. 62-66.**

The article discusses economic perspectives on crime and crime prevention in the U.S. The effectiveness of imprisonment as a crime deterrent is questioned, and three alternative policy choices are discussed: raising the age at which youth can leave school; encouraging business improvement districts; and raising taxes on alcohol.

7-36/ES**THE GOOD NEWS ABOUT GAS****By John Deutch****Foreign Affairs, Vol. 90, No. 1, January/February 2011, pp. 82-93.**

The article presents information on the development of methods for economically recovering natural gas from shale basins. As of January 2011, this was expected to improve the global energy supply significantly. As techniques such as horizontal drilling and fracking were found to be effective methods for extracting gas from shale, U.S. natural gas production doubled between 2007 and 2008. Natural gas can serve as a substitute for petroleum in many cases, and the implications for the global energy trade are analyzed.

7-37/ES**THE NATURAL DEBT CRISIS: Learning to Live Within Our Planet's Means****By Bryan Walsh****Time, February 22, 2011.**

Ask any American politician, the author writes, what is the biggest problem facing the U.S., and they will invariably say that it is our staggering debt, which will cripple the economy and consign future generations to poverty. What amazes Walsh is that the same politicians who are so worried about financial debt, and want steep spending cuts to save our future, dismiss the idea of a natural debt crisis – a crisis of climate, environment and resources caused by too many people, too much consumption, pollution and carbon di-

oxide. Walsh notes that the “terms we use to describe our two debts are similar, as the language used in finance bleeds over into ecology;” conservationists talk about “natural capital”, such as forests, clean air and water, fish, soil and biodiversity, without which there would be no life, let alone business. Says Walsh, if we live within our means, as conservatives might say, our natural capital would sustain us, like a bank account generating interest, “but we’re not living within our means – not even close.” Whether we are talking about the financial crisis or the natural crisis, “either way, we’re broke – and it’s time we acted like it.”

7-38/ES**THE RISE OF THE NEW GLOBAL ELITE****By Chrystia Freeland****Atlantic Monthly, Vol. 307, No. 1, January/February 2011, pp. 44-53.**

The author writes that the present-day global elite consists mostly of first- and second-generation wealth; its members are hardworking, highly educated, jet-setting meritocrats who feel they are the deserving winners of a tough, worldwide economic competition. Many of them have little sympathy for the world’s less successful populace, and are a transglobal community of peers who have more in common with one another than with their countrymen back home. The global market and its associated technologies have enabled the creation of a class of international business megastars. But for U.S. workers, the same forces that have enriched the plutocratic elite have ravaged their savings, employers and professions.

7-39/ES**UNDERSTANDING THE GEOPOLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS****By Wu Xinbo****Washington Quarterly, Vol. 33, No. 4, Autumn 2010, pp. 155-163.**

The article discusses changes to the world economy following the global financial crisis that began in 2008. The author reflects on the impact of the crisis on U.S. preeminence in world affairs and notes the decline of U.S. military and economic power and influence. Emphasis is given to negative consequences resulting from the economic model for development pursued by the U.S. Other topics include the stability of the U.S. dollar, the U.S. influence in world economic governance, and international negotiations on free trade

agreements.

U.S. SOCIETY AND VALUES

7-40/SV

POWER AND THE PRESIDENCY, FROM KENNEDY TO OBAMA

By Robert Dallek

Smithsonian, Vol. 41, No. 9, Jan 2011, pp. 36-43.

Dallek, a historian and John F. Kennedy biographer, notes that in spite of his short term, Kennedy presided over tense escalations in foreign affairs. He responded to a heightened arms race with the Soviet Union and the Cuban missile crisis by expanding the power of his office, and claiming for the presidency a broad autonomy in foreign-affairs decision-making. Dallek traces how Kennedy's successors also faced crises during their terms, their responses to them and their interactions with Congress in charting U.S. policy. Approaching the issue in the context of current events, Dallek says even today's leaders seem not to have grasped the dire political risks that may arise as a result of unilateral decision-making in foreign affairs.

7-41/SV

THE RELUCTANT PRESIDENT

By Ron Chernow

Smithsonian, Vol. 41, No. 10, Feb 2011, pp. 44-53.

The article discusses the election and inauguration of U.S. President George Washington, exploring his reluctance to serve. It examines his journey from Virginia to New York City for his inauguration, commenting on his reception in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Trenton, New Jersey. The author explores the swearing-in ceremony, the oath of office, and later U.S. President James Madison's role in writing Washington's inaugural address. Other topics include politician Charles Thomson and Washington's commentary on U.S. national unity.

7-42/SV

SPEED DEMONS

By Paul Schoenstein

Smithsonian, Vol. 41, No. 11, March 2011, pp. 10-12.

The article discusses the New York City newspaper the "New York Journal-American," which ran from

1937 to 1966. It analyzes and presents photographs of the newspaper's newsroom and examines the leadership of editor Paul Schoenstein. The author also reflects on the importance of speed in journalism, noting that television news and the internet have challenged the newspaper industry. The roles of various employees at the the "New York Journal-American" are discussed, including legmen, editors, and rewrite men.

BOOK ALERT

The Following books are available in the "Lincoln Reading Lounge at the National Library of Pakistan, Islamabad. For more information, please call at 051-9206436.

THE AFGHANISTAN-PAKISTAN THEATER: MILITANT ISLAM, SECURITY AND STABILITY

By Daved Gartenstein-Ross and others

Foundation for Defense of Democracies, May 2010, ISBN 0981971237

What is the optimal strategy for the United States and its allies to pursue in Afghanistan? Observers across the political spectrum agree that military operations alone are not enough to secure Afghanistan against a powerful insurgency linked to global jihadism. There is increasing consensus as well that Pakistan - a refuge for important al-Qaeda figures, and also under attack by insurgents who identify themselves as Taliban - is deeply involved in this conflict. The Afghanistan-Pakistan Theater: Militant Islam, Security and Stability explores vital aspects of the situation the U.S. confronts in both Afghanistan and Pakistan. This collection represents a diversity of political perspectives and policy prescriptions. Nobody believes that the way forward will be easy; there is a pressing need for clear thinking and informed decisions..

COMBATING TRANSNATIONAL TERRORISM: Searching For a New Paradigm

Edited by Steven Y. Tsang

Greenwood Publishing Group, 2009, ISBN 9780313379642

In the aftermath of 9/11, the "Global War on Terror" brought us preemptive war in Iraq, sanctioned domestic spying, interrogations that crossed the line into tor-

ture, and a with-us-or-against posture that weakened longstanding alliances. Worse, those actions alienated the very people we should have been reaching out to—the vast majority of Muslims worldwide who oppose terrorist acts as much as we do.

CREATING INTERDISCIPLINARY CAMPUS CULTURES: A Model for Strength and Sustainability

By Julie Thompson Klein

Jossey-Bass, January 2010, ISBN 0470550899

Klein's analysis shows convincingly that from research in the sciences to new graduate-level programs and departments, to new designs for general education, interdisciplinarity is now prevalent throughout American colleges and universities. Klein documents trends, traces historical patterns and precedents, and provides practical advice. Going directly to the heart of our institutional realities, she focuses attention on some of the more challenging aspects of bringing together ambitious goals for interdisciplinary vitality with institutional, budgetary, and governance systems. A singular strength of this book, then, is the practical advice it provides about such nitty-gritty issues as program review, faculty development, tenure and promotion, hiring, and the political economy of interdisciplinarity. We know that readers everywhere will find simultaneously richly illuminating and intensively useful."

BLOOD AND REAGE: A Cultural History Of Terrorism

By Michael Burleigh

HarperCollins Publishers, 2010, ISBN 9780061173868

Burleigh sees modern terrorism's roots in the mid-19th century, with the emergence of the Irish Fenians, the Russian nihilists, the Western anarchists who used fear induced by violence to compensate for their lack of political power. Their tactics were adopted in the mid-20th century by movements seeking decolonization, like the Palestinian Black September, Italy's Red Brigades and Germany's Red Army Faction. By century's end, terrorism further mutated into a tool for marginalized local nations like the Basques. Most recently, terrorism has become identified with what Burleigh calls the world rage of Islamism. Burleigh's case studies demonstrate mercilessly that terrorism is a career, a culture, and a way of life attractive for its own sake as well as its ostensible objectives. The terrorist milieu, the author demonstrates convincingly, is mor-

ally squalid, intellectually bankrupt and politically barren. Burleigh considers the lessons history has to teach us, though he eschews policy recommendations.

THE ELECTORAL CONDITIONS OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION: How Democracies Select Their Leaders Affects Their Foreign Policy

By Denis Rey and others

Edwin Mellen Pr, June 2010, ISBN 0773437649

This book contributes greatly to our understanding of a little explored question. It draws attention to previously neglected dimensions of foreign policy behavior. It provides more systematic evidence for differences among democracies than prior studies. The questions raised and the answers given are sure to provoke discussion and debate." - Dr. John Barkdull Colorado Springs, Colorado "Denis Rey offers a work that provides a unique view of domestic electoral politics and their impact on international relations that demonstrates clearly that political philosophy still has relevance and can still inform contemporary empirical research in the discipline." - Prof. Jeff William Justice Tarleton State University"

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MUSLIM-AMERICAN HISTORY

By Edward E. Curtis

Facts on File, June 2010, ISBN 0816075751

As America continues to debate the position of Islam in a post-9/11 society, it is critical that we have an open discourse, informed by knowledge of the various contributions made by Muslim Americans to U.S. society. In this set, Curtis (religious studies, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis) and more than 130 other scholars introduce readers to a wide diversity of Muslim American people, ideas, and institutions (including Muhammad Ali, Dave Chappelle, Sufism, and the Islamic Center of Washington, D.C.) that have greatly influenced and continue to shape American identity. Related issues, events, court cases, and other topics are covered as well.

THE ETHICAL JOURNALIST: Making Responsible Decisions in the Pursuit Of News

By Gene Foreman

John Wiley, Sons, 2009, ISBN 9781405183949

"In a new book, written as a text for journalism students, former Philadelphia Inquirer managing editor

Gene Foreman draws on half a century of journalism experience to chart a path through the thicket." "The book provides a foundation in applied ethics in journalism, and examines the subject areas where ethical questions most frequently arise. Many other real-life episodes are cited in the book's narrative to illustrate how journalists have dealt with ethical challenges."

VIDEO ALERT

The following videos are available in the "Helen Keller Center, Islamabad. For more information, please call at 051-9102422

THE COLOR PURPLE

Actors: Whoopi Goldberg, Oprah Winfrey
(DVD – February 18, 2003), Steven Spielberg, 154 minutes, PG-13

Based on the Pulitzer Prize-winning novel by Alice Walker, *The Color Purple* spans the years 1909 to 1949, relating the life of Celie (Whoopi Goldberg), a Southern black woman virtually sold into a life of servitude to her brutal husband, sharecropper Albert (Danny Glover). Celie pours out her innermost thoughts in letter form to her sister Nettie (Akousa Busia), but Albert has been hiding the letters Nettie writes back, allowing Celie to assume that Nettie is dead. Finally, Celie finds a champion in the don't-take-no-guff Sofia (Oprah Winfrey), the wife of Glover's son from a previous marriage. Alas, Sofia is "humbled" when she is beaten into submission by angry whites. Later, Celie is able to forge a strong friendship with Albert's mistress Shug (Margaret Avery).

GLORY

Starring: Matthew Broderick, Denzel Washington, Cary Elwes, et al.
(DVD – January 2007), 122 minutes, Rating: R

The heart-stopping story of the first black regiment to fight for the North in the Civil War, *Glory* stars Matthew Broderick, Denzel Washington, Cary Elwes and Morgan Freeman. Broderick and Elwes are the idealistic young Bostonians who lead the regiment; Freeman is the inspirational sergeant who unites the troops; and Denzel Washington, in an Oscar® - winning performance (1989, Best Supporting Actor), is the runaway slave who embodies the indomitable spirit of the 54th Regiment of Massachusetts.

GREAT HEARTS OF COURAGE: Martin Luther King Jr.

DVD, 25 minutes

Preacher and activist Dr. King (1929-68) led the pivotal protests of the Civil Rights movement, including the 1955 Montgomery Bus Boycott, the 1963 March on Washington, and the 1965 March from Selma to Montgomery. The youngest person ever to receive the Nobel Peace Prize (at age 35), Dr. King is a human rights icon and one of the greatest speakers in American history.

GUESS WHO'S COMING TO DINNER

Actors: Spencer Tracy, Sidney Poitier, Katharine Hepburn, Katharine Houghton, Cecil Kellaway
(DVD, 1967), Sony Pictures, 1 hour 47 minutes

The film was a success in the racially volatile year of 1967 and was nominated for 10 Academy Awards, including Best Picture, and won for Hepburn and screenwriter William Rose. Hal Erickson, Rovi